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MISCELLANEOUS.

LAZY JAKE:

OR THE DEVIL NONPLUSSED.

CHAPTER I.—INTERVIEW BETWEEN TWO GENTLEMEN—A DIFFICULTY PROPOUNDED—A HEROINE INTRODUCED.

A long, long while ago, in the good old days when witches had legal existance, and old Nick, by the wilfulness of man's belief, was allowed converse with the human race, lived old Benjamin Peasblossom. He had houses and lands, and bonds and mortgages, and horses and cattle; and moreover, certain old chests which, despite their iron ribs, were near bursting with the gold and silver—the joes and half-joes, the pistoles and the pistareens, he had crammed into their capacious mouths. Now, as the story goes, Benjamin had not come as honestly and fairly by this money as he might have done; but it was said, that once as the clock struck twelve at night, in a damp vault in the church-yard, and on the lid of a coffin, with blood out of his veins, and with a pen made of a dead man's nails, Benjamin had given and granted, released, enfeoffed, conveyed, and confirmed, his soul unto the devil, in consideration that he, the devil, aforesaid, would prosper said Benjamin in all his undertakings; with a proviso, nevertheless, that if the said Benjamin at the day of forfeiture could enjoin old Clootie a task that he could not perform in a twelvemonth, then he, the said Benjamin, should stand free and absolved.

Now, after this, Benjamin waxed richer and richer, he became the most important man in the village; he was appointed overseer of the poor, one of the selectmen of the town; and at the time when Old Nick called on him for payment, he was actually an elder of the village church.

The manner of the visit was this. One cold winter's evening, Benjamin was sitting alone by his fire, the wind moaning around his house like the cries of the widowed and fatherless after their dower rights and patrimonies, and he thinking about foreclosing a mortgage, when he heard a gentle tap at the door, and a tall "Werter-faced sort of a man," "melancholy and gentleman-like," entered, and took a seat opposite to Peasblossom.

"Ha! already!" exclaimed Benjamin, stretching out his arm for a small pocket-bible which lay on the table.

"I have been patient enough methinks," said his visiter; "and although it be a naughty night to swim in, as my friend Will has it, I hope the honor of your company."

"I cannot go yet," said Benjamin, removing his chair a little ways. "Next week comes quarter day, and then there is Deacon Gray's interest to come in, and old Thompson's mortgage to be foreclosed; indeed, my friend, it's quite inconvenient to go just now."

"I fancy," replied the other, with a courteous smile, "thou wilt find it inconvenient always; so thou must e'en away to night."

"I cannot follow thee," said Benjamin, staring wildly around and grasping for breath.

"But thou must, unless thou wilt give me a task that I cannot perform, and that I fancy thou canst scarcely do."

Benjamin's head sunk between his hands; to puzzle old Scratch he thought was no easy matter. His visiter, who felt secure of his prey, leisurely drew a cigar from his pocket, lighted it, and commenced puffing. It emitted a blush flame, and indeed in itself much resembled, a half-grown roll of brimstone. When the fume reached the nostrils of Benjamin, he wiggled uneasily in the chair, and fell into a great perturbation of spirit, bethinking himself of devilled turkey legs, poached eggs, roasted potatoes, and beef steaks and gridirons. Meanwhile the mortgagee of Benjamin's worse half his soul, sought to amuse himself with a book of two lying on the mantel.—He passed instinctively by "The Christian Soldier," and "Holy Living and Dying;" yawned a moment over Shakspeare; but espying a newspaper, the father of lies felt that he had reading congenial to his taste.

At length Benjamin's face brightened, and he exclaimed, "I have it, I have it! I defy thee to make my neighbor, Lazy Jake, rich"

"Oh, oh!" quoth the devil; "sits the wind in that quarter? vexing Job was a trifle to that; but since thou hast set me the task, it would be unseemly in me to forfeit my prize without an endeavor to preserve it."

"Suppose we cancel the bond at once," said Benjamin, "and I will give you an acquittance."

Old Hornie forgot his accustomed good breeding at the proposition, and unqualifiedly grinned. "No," said he, "it is now a point of honor with me and my friends, the lawyers, can help me at a pinch. They have such an ingenious way of transferring estates, that if I can get Jake admitted to the bar, I shall have the pleasure of your company very soon."

After uttering this pleasantry, the head of the legal profession looked cautiously round, fearing that some of the fraternity had overheard him.

But the only addition to the company was Benjamin's daughter Susan, a fine bouncing maiden of fourteen, with a heart as free of guile as a New York daryman's milk of cream.

"La, Pan," said Sukey, "I did n't know of your having company."

The devil bowed—devils are always *so* polite—Miss curtseyed. The devil has such a taking way with him.

"Well, friend Peasblossom," quoth he of the fabulous tail, "this little affair will soon be settled, and then ———"

"La, Pan," interrupted Sukey, "what a smell of brimstone!"

"And then," continued old Clootie to Benjamin, "you must—"

Benjamin coughed very loudly, looked imploringly at Satan, intimating that he would dispense with the peroration.

"Pan has got such a bad cold," said Susan.

"Well, as extremes meet," replied Clootie, "he will soon have a bad heat!"

Benjamin shivered; but the impracticability of Lazy Jake again sent a glow through his breast.

"Would n't the gentlemen like a glass of sweet cider?" inquired Susan, who was of an affable and loquacious turn.

"If Miss Susan would only write her name in his pocket-book as a sort of remembrancer?"

"Away, tempter," shouted Benjamin.

"Such a pair of red cheeks, and two such sparkling eyes," continued the *arch* fiend, "might tempt even Solomon. But, friend, I must away, as I have business of much importance to attend to before daylight. Let me see, let me see," said he in an under tone, "the big pumpkined Justice outsider wants a good reason for an unjust decision; Miss Tabitha Spinster must be taught the last improvement upon the amorous waltz; the grocer's doubt of the propriety of sanding his sugar must be settled; and then I have to strike the moon into three or four youths, and make poets of them; for when once they have coupled love and dove, they are mine as sure as stupid rhymes to Cupid—but I forget myself; good night, friend Benjamin—'parting is such sweet sorrow'—good night, Miss Susan, I hope we may become better acquainted;" and so saying, he bowed lowly; and ere Susan, who turned to see why the candles burned so blucly, was aware, the old Serpent (I hate to call him names) had vanished, and Peasblossom gruffly ordered her to bed; where, I fear, she dreamed of the polite gentleman, not being aware what a profligate character he was, and how he had played the very devil with the world ever since the first weakness of woman, which, I believe, was the year *one*.

CHAPTER II.—A MIDNIGHT PROWL THROUGH A VILLAGE.

When the devil left the residence of Peasblossom, it was his intention to visit all his acquaintances in the village, renew old friendships, make new ones, and insinuate himself into the good graces of his enemies, if he had any. He now recollected that it was past the usual bed-time of the villagers, and that he would find nobody up, save those who stood in no need of his visitation; and that, therefore, he must make his presence known by his spirit and not by his assumed form. As this thought floated across his brain, he found himself in front of the parsonage. Now, the good man having indulged somewhat in mulled beer and a Welch rarebit, was naturally dreaming of a good living: and the devil suggested to him, as he settled on his breast in the shape of a huge Cheshire cheese, that as there was a vacancy in the pulpit of the next town which gave a higher salary, it was his duty to go thither; and having thus given the parson *a call*, Beelzebub whisked of to the parson's neighbor, the apothecary. The apothecary presently dreamed that he and the sexton had entered into a partnership, and that they employed the doctor as a clerk. Then the apothecary fancied that he was filling his laudnum jar with the juice of the poke-berry, but why, he could not tell, till the high price of opium rose up as an excuse. "But prithee," cried one of the devil's grand children, named Subterfuge, who was present, "will not the poor souls sleep as well on the juice as the extract?" "Aye, much better," quoth that slippery knave, Conscience; so the apothecary turned him over, and slept soundly until morning. The devil walked into the doctor's as a messenger came from a poor person in extremity, requesting his immediate presence The doctor hearing who it was that required his aid, knew that he would never be paid for his services, and so bade his servant tell the messenger that he had been suddenly called out and would not be back until morning. Hereupon the doctor drew his bed clothes tighter around him and sunk into a nap, wherein he dreamed that he fell grievously sick, and his friends, in great alarm, proposing to send for a brother Æsculapius, it struck him as such ridiculous nonsense that he burst into a laughter and awoke.—The devil next visited his friend the Justice; and as the grocer's sugar was sanded the following day, and Miss Tabitha practiced the Mazurka in the evening at the village ball, it is presumed our hero also paid them a passing visit. He inoculated two young geniuses with the love of rhyme, and three young misses with flirtation. He passed by the window of a learned judge, and a subtle metaphysical fluid which could not disprove the existance of witches, passed into the judges pericraninm. Then the Devil thought he would call on his special agent, the village attorney; and he found him asleep with one eye open, and he studied a long while for some new device to inspire the lawyer withal; but after examining the stock already on hand, the Devil found that he had acquired a new wrinkle; so, well contented, he left the house, and bent his steps towards the dwelling of Lazy Jake.

CHAPTER III.—A REFLECTION—LAZY JAKE'S HOUSE—HIS BED-CHAMBER—A DISCOVERY, OR AN INSTANCE OF INDUCTIVE REASONING.

Had the task allotted to our hero been that of overcomming any of the cardinal virtues, or of combatting the vice gluttony, lust, intemperance, writing for magazines, avarice, pride, or even dozing in church, he had not troubled himself much about the result; but when he reflected on the nature and influence of laziness, he felt appalled by the *vis inertiæ* opposed to him. Of all the sins which most easily beset a man, this is the darling of their progenitor, for it makes its way so insidiously and so easily, like a huge anaconda gliding through a country, and tainting all things with its poisonous breath; and it has such a tenacity of its conquests, that it is one of the most powerful engines of evil ever devised. Might I in a sober narrative like the present alluded with propriety to the profane history of the Grecians, I would say that Laziness, like the apparantly harmless peace-offering of the Greeks to the Trojans, carries the armed vices in its womb, who will soon spread havoc through the town, and surprise the citadel.

Before commencing his operations, the old Serpant thought it advisable to survey the residence of Jake, and observe whereabouts lay the best avenue for his approach.

About half a mile from Peasblossom's, in the outskirts of the village, Jake reposed on his patrimonial remains. He had inherited many a broad field and rich meadow; his house had been encompassed by luxuriant gardens and thrifty orchards, flocks of cattle covered his pastures, the loud neighing of steeds, the soft bleating of sheep the piteous lowing of cows, the complaisant grunting of swine, filled the atmosphere around him. Turkeys gobbled, hens cackled, ducks quacked, and geese gabbled through his barnyards. He had money out at interest, and a secret hoard of Spanish dollars in his house. Never had man a fairer chance for a life of prosperity. But in vain; a blight had been on Jake from his youth upwards. He was, in truth, one of the laziest of mortals. Nought loved he beyond his bed; and when he had rolled out of that, he would swallow his breakfast, and then lighting his pipe, sink into his arm-chair, and puff away the live-long morning. His laborers, too, imbibed the sweet poison; his seeds were never in the ground until his neighbors were talking of reaping—his winter grain was not sown until the frosts had set in. Weeds choked up his gardens—his unpruned trees spent their juices in unfruitful shoots—his fences gradually fell down—his cattle were neglected—his horses died of the distemper—his eggs turned addle in their unsought-for nests—his turkeys ran wild in the woods—and the foxes and weasles stole into his yards and carried off his geese and chickens. The rains gradually rotted away the shingles on his roof, and caused his walls to moulder. In a few years his money was called in, and in a few more spent; and still his disease was upon him. To morrow he would bestir himself, and to-morrow he would arouse; but what signified his doing it to-day. But on the morrow he slept so late that it was useless to make the effort; he could do nothing in half a day, he would begin with the next week. But perhaps the next week was stormy, or Jake did not *feel very well*, or his boots were without soles, "he must send them to the cobbler's that very day." The cobbler bent over his lap-stone all the week, but not on Jake's account, And then the next week was too late in the season, and why should a man worry himself to death? he would reform with the new year; but January is so cold. And thus would Jake go on, rousing himself desperately every half hour to fill his pipe, and eating his dinners, and suppers, and breakfasts, and teas, and luncheons, with an energy that astonished himself, and sleeping with a resolution undisturbed by aught but indigestion and surfeit.

The grayness of morning was stealing over the heavens, when our adventurer came in sight of Lazy Jake's abode; and ere he had completed his survey, the pale wintry sun was high advanced; but still scarcely a sign of life about the premises. A half starved cow was turning "its sides and shoulders and heavy head" on some scattered straw near the barn, and endeavoring to obtain "a little more sleep and a little more slumber." A walleyed horse was hanging his head out of the weather boards of the stable, while a skeleton pig was assisting his weak steps towards the kitchen, by leaning against the straggling paling on his path.

Every thing about the house appeard in a state of dilapidation; the rains had washed the paint from the boards and the pointing from between the stones. The shutters had disappeared from the windows, or hung by half an hinge, the glass was broken, and a panel wanting in the door betrayed an uncarpeted and filthy floor. Within doors things were in a grievous plight: bottomless chairs and broken tables—the clock unwound—the locks all out of order—blue mould on the walls, and grease and dirt on the floor.—There was a bedstead in the parlor, and kitchen utensils in the bed-room, where, stewing and steaming in his dirty blankets, lay Lazy Jake himself.

Jake had eaten and slept until he had become a mass of soft unhealthy fat; so that, wrapt up as he was in the woollens, he might have been compared to a roll of rancid butter enveloped in a yellow cabbage leaf. He was of an easy good-natured disposition, as plight as the conscience of a politician, or as the gum catoutchoc, or whatever its unorthographiable name may be. Jake had a decided aversion to motion, and he once indulged in an astronomical speculation, which, was, "why the devil the stars and planets keep moving about as they did, seeing they have nothing in the world to do." He used to wonder why the

"little busy bee."

did not

"improve each shining hour,"

by a nap in the sun instead of keeping up such an incessant coil and pother.

But we have not leisure to detail all the sayings and doings of Jake, though a few pages would suffice for the actions of his life. The devil perambulated the room with a curious eye and an incurious nostril; but he was unsatisfied in one particular. He cautiously approached the bed, raised the end of the clothes, and discovered the fact to be as he had suspected,—that such a lazy, uncleanly person as Jake slept in his stockings.

CHAPTER IV.—A MORAL PHENOMENON, OR TEMPTATIONS TO BECOME RICH RESISTED—MINING AND COUNTERMINING—GOLD—LOVE—LAND SPECULATIONS AND STOCK JOBBING.

When the devil retired to ruminate on his plans, he betook himself to the banks of a neighboring mill-pond. In truth, when he reflected on what he had just seen, he felt sorely perplexed and, like an enamoured swain, cast many a desperate look at the water. But honor soon came to his aid, and he roused himself up manfully to his task. The result of his cogitations will be portrayed in the following pages; and we must leave this one of our heroes for the present to return to the other.

Matters grew worse and worse with Lazy Jake, for the plan of the first campaign appeared to be to reduce Jake to such misery that he should imbibe the idea of the necessity of exertion. Exertion once commenced, the devil knows so well how to temper the lure of gain with the labor of its acquisition, that the richest self-made men are generally the most industrious and untiring. Jake's horse died of the colic, his cow of the distemper, and his pig of the measles. The supply of his table grew scantier, and his creditors clamorous. Judgment after judgment was entered up, and execution after execution lodged in the sheriff's hands. His lands were still greater in value than the amount of his debts. He could have made an agreement with his creditors for a mortgage, the money to be applied to the discharge of their claims; but Jake felt an unconquerable aversion to all exertion. True, he needed but to ride to the attorney's and have it arranged; but his horse was dead. He could have walked there, but next week he would borrow a conveyance; and one week earlier or later could make but little difference. At length his creditors let the law take its way; and in the spring Jake was master of nought but his homestead and the curtilage. He grew thinner and thinner; for, after grim-visaged want has stared up in the face for awhile, we become wonderfully assimilated to the spectre. At last a dinnerless day brought on the crisis, and poor Jake, sinking into his arm-chair, cursed his unlucky stars. "Nothing ever prospered with him; his neighbors, who had started life with nothing, were rich; while he who had every thing at command, through his perverse luck, was reduced to poverty. He could not see into it; it was very mysterious. But something must be done; he would see what he could turn his hand to—in the morning."

So Jake lighted his pipe, and resigned himself to the influence of that vacuity of thought in which the smoker indulges, & miscalls reflection. Presently he fell into a gentle nap, dreaming of huge joints of roasted meat and savoury sauces, placed before him in great profusion, but just beyond his reach. Then the viands disappeared, and he had a vision of his grandfather, who told him that in the orchard which had been sold to his neighbor Peasblossom, was buried a huge jar of gold, which he had hidden there during an Indian incursion, and afterwards left as safe deposit; but having been called away by an apoplexy, his heirs had never been the wiser. Then the old gentleman vanished, and when Jake awoke, the sun had again arisen, and was peeping in at the window. The loud demand for breakfast from his inner-man first recalled him to a sense of his misery; then gradually his dream arose to mind, indistinctly at first, but at last vivid and impressive. "But of what use is it?" said Jake: three months since, and it would have saved me from my troubles; but now what can I do. There is no use of trying to purchase it back, I know Peasblossom will not sell. He got it for a song, and all King David's psalms played by the royal minstrel himself could not redeem an inch of it. However, the next time I meet him I will ask him about it; I am resolved to lose nothing for want of exertion."

Now, as the devil would have it, Peasblossom began to feel extremely uneasy. True, Jake was not growing rich, but waxing poorer; still there was something very suspicious in that very fact. And it entered into Benjamin's noddle to conceive, that as Jake still had the homestead left, it might be a foundation for future acquisition; so he resolved to deprive Jake of this last resource if possible.

"I have been thinking," said Benjamin, taking Jake kindly by the hand, "that it was due to our old friendship that I should lend you some aid in your need. I had your orchard of you for a trifle, and, although honestly purchased, still if thou wilt thou mayst have it for a small advance.

"What!" cried Jake, "the orchard next the garden?" "Yes, the same," replied Peasblossom, "so give me a note at a short date for the amount and a mortgage on your house as security; for, Jacob, I have a family to provide for, and although I am of a generous disposition, still prudence dictates a certain course. So, Jacob, go down to Fish's and execute a mortgage on the house, and thou shalt have the orchard."

Jake's eyes twinkled with joy, the pot of gold was already in his grasp, and he actually went that day to the lawyer's and signed the note, bond and mortgage, and took his deed. So he sate himself down, and devised a hundred ways of spending his money, which, alas, was not yet his. Early in the morning he intended to go out and search for it, and he must rest after his hard work. Jake awoke early, and felt an impulse to rise and commence his search; but what was the cause of hurry? he had a few dollars yet, which had been unexpectedly paid him—"time was, time was the worse speed; besides evening would be time enough for his work, as there would be nobody to watch him."

Jake waited till evening, and still he had no inclination to bestir himself. "The gold was safe where it was, and he could get it when he wanted

it." Day passed after day in this manner, although, it must be confessed, Jake kept a vigilant eye to the orchard when awake, and dreamed of it by night. At last Jake began to dig, but the work went on slowly; and as the orchard contained a couple of acres, and Jake knew not where the treasure lay, his heart grew faint.—Week after week elapsed, and nothing could rouse Jake to vigorous action; his note became due; Peasblossom, in fulfilment of his plan, commenced suit, Jake could have delayed it by attending to it, but he was absolutely too lazy: judgment was entered, execution followed; the orchard was sold, and the house to satisfy the balance; the overplus was paid to Jake, and, without a roof to call his own, he betook himself to the tavern, and gave way to deep melancholy, only relieved by eating, drinking and sleeping.—The shrewd fellow who had purchased the orchard suspected something from the state in which he found it, and rested not until he had upturned the whole soil, and satisfactorily solved his doubts,

Love was now called in by the devil to his aid. A fat widow, aged forty and upwards, of large person and income, cast amorous glances on Jake as he sat at the tavern window, from her room on the opposite side of the way. Jake was not iron or stone, and if he had been, the ardent glances of the widow would have heated him red-hot. As it was, Jake felt indescribable longings to move, aye, actually to walk; and one day, fired beyond control, he went over to the widow's.—Fortunately one or two visits so overcame the retiring modesty of the fair, that Jake was the happiest of men, save in the necessary trouble and fatigues he was put to in promenading with his lady fair. This did very will for a day or two; but then—shame on his manhood—Jake buried in an oblivious snooze after dinner, forgot love, honor, the widow and her money bags. Impatiently did the fair one sigh, fume, scold, rave; and it was really thoughtless in Jake to allow such a mass of inflammable matter to become so heated. He might have known the consequences. A rousing box on his ear awoke him from his slumbers. Unhappy Jake! torrents of expletives rolled around him like lava from a volcano, heated epithets fell upon him; and, at last, like Herculaneum, he was completely buried under showers of invectives, red-hot, and reproaches at white heat. The game was up; Cupid and Somnus were at sword's points, and Cupid quit the field.

Jake was now assailed in various ways. Land speculations were presented to his imagination; for such a rage possessed the good people of the village that they began buying up all the land within three miles of the town. What they bought one day in farms or plantations, they the next day offered at auction, nicely surveyed into building lots, and the prices were immense.—But Jake let all slip through his fingers. He had a keen foresight and a good judgment, but he was ever too lazy to move.

Then his brain teemed with improvements in various useful machines, by patenting which he could have made great sums but Jake never had resolution sufficient to draw up his specifications.

The Prince of Darkness strove manfully against the inertness of Jake; he assaulted him in every way; pride, ambition, patriotism, and I know not what beside; but Jake was impracticable. The Devil became uneasy; his disappointment preyed on his spirits; he grew thin, pale, and interesting.

Never before had he been so puzzled When he had set to work in earnest, he had always succeeded, except in one case; and his ill success in that Satan attributed to the malign influence of Mrs. Job. Eleven months of the allotted time had elapsed, and yet Jake was poorer than ever. The Devil began to despair, melancholy seized upon him, and he was evidently rapidly falling into a consumption. He actually indited some verses in the Byron vein—"I have not loved the world, nor the world me;" he went about Like one distraught—he would have fallen into dyspepsia had it been then invented; but as it was he never shaveth himself without experiencing desperate thoughts. I know not how he could have existed through the last and still unsuccessful week of the term of probation; but musing one day on his apparently diminished power in the world, and the necessity of reviving it, he had the vision of a board of brokers, and the Devil laughed to think what a great idea it was. About a century afterwards he put his scheme in operation in New-York, and he has since had no fear for his dominion in the world; for he drew up his specifications in terms plain beyond dispute, and thus it stood, "buying and selling stock on time."

CHAPTER V.

Our narrative is drawing to a close. An author, even though his characters be fictitious, acquires acquaintance with them that he is loath to terminate. We, dealing in truth severe, cannot distribute poetical justice to our characters as the critic might demand. Poor Susan never could forget the polite gentleman who wanted her to write in his pocket-book. He became the god of her idolatry. She sighed for him, and sought for him every where. If a carriage passed the door, she expected to see him leaning from its window; if a stranger arrived in town, she knew it *must* be him. At all the village gatherings she looked but for him; and even at church, the poor ignorant creature fancied he might be present. Twice or thrice she detected him in the heroes of fashionable novels; but they merely fed her imagination. She once went to a camp-meeting and thought she saw him there; and he may have been.

But be this as it may, the year elapsed ** Benjamin is again seated by his fire—he is wealthier and more hard-hearted than ever. His eye is on the clock—the fatal hour is past—a rap at the door, and Benjamin's old visitor enters; but alas, how changed! His cheek is hollow, his eye dim; he says nothing, he draws forth the contract; he throws it into the flames. But the parchment used by him is of course fire-proof; so Benjamin takes it out & the Devil honorbly erases Peasblossom's name and tears off the seal.

"If I ever," said he solemnly, "undertake again to make a lazy man rich, may I be —— sainted"

"Cheer up," said Benjamin, for men with whom all things prosper are great consolers; "cheer up, you have got much to be joyous for." "True," replied the Devil despondingly, "but I have been foiled; there is one vice I cannot manage, one failing too stubborn for me, and that is LAZINESS."

Our story is finished. If there is a moral in it the reader can apply it. We have but to dispose of our dramatis personæ, and lay aside our quill.—Lazy Jake died as he lived. Peasblossom lived long enough to become the Devil's without a formal agreement; the Devil recovered his cheerfulness, and Susan, surviving her first love, grew up to a womanhood, was married, and went the way of all flesh.

From the Eastern Argus.

MAINE AND GEORGIA.

Gov Gilmer, of Georgia, has placed himself, it seems to us, grossly in the wrong, on the subject in dispute between these two States. Whether Maine has been right or wrong in her refusal to deliver up the persons claimed, he cannot be justified for a moment in recommending, as he has done in his recent message, a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States—With his views in relation to the controversy, the Governor might have been pardoned a reasonable quantity of indignation, in his communication to the Legislature, but to talk about *considering* all the citizens of another State who may happen to sail to Georgia, as going there for crimin'l purposes, is a little too absurd even to come from an excited Georgian. We imagine the Legislature of the State will hardly pretend to embody the Governer's views in the form of a law.

Gov. Gilmer asserts that the refusal of Georgia's claim grows out of the "opposition of the people of this State to the institution of slavery"—an opposition which, he says, is so great as to prevent their authorities from complying with the requirements of the Constitution. We are not aware that Maine has ever assigned any such reason for its course. On the contrary, we believe it has given reasons of an altogether different character. It is, therefore, gratuitous and insulting on the part of Gov. Gilmer to assume the position which he has here taken. It has not only never been occupied by this State, but it is one which she doubtless deems wholly untenable. However lightly the Executive of Georgia may think of the Federal Constitution, and however willingly he may be to recommend a violation of it, he may be assured that the people of Mainee entertain for it too deep a veneration, to allow them to *debate* even the question of its infringement.

Our people are opposed to slavery, he says.—suppose they *are*; though we hardly know what particular evidence there is, even of *that* fact.—Certainly, there is no proof that their opposition to it is so violent as to override their constitutional duties. We have never heard of a man's being *mobbed* in the state, for *defending* slavery, while we *have* heard of *riots* being excited against those who were thought to be seeking its overthrow by improper means. It is altogether wrong to mix up this question with Abolition. It has nothing to do with it. It is purely a question of constitutional duty. If the Executive of Maine can be satisfied that, by the great compact of our Union, he is justly bound to surrender Philbrook and Kelleran, he will undoubtledly do so, without regard to consequences And, it will make no difference to him, we venture to say, whether the exercise of his duty has a bearing, one way or the other, on the question of slavery He must be first convinced, however, that the persons demanded by Georgia have been charged in that state with "treason, felony, or other *crime*," and have *fled from justice* to the protection of Maine. Until so convinced, no Governor will probably make a surrender, even though Georgia should be guilty of a thousand other menaces as foolish as the one to which we have referred.

It is sometimes said that men charged with the crime alleged against Philbrook and Kelleran would not have a fair trial in southern State.—We inadvertently copied, ourselves, a day or two ago, some expression about "*the tender mercies of a Georgia Court.*" Such language we regard as altogether wrong. We have no right to *suppose* any thing against the Judicial proceedings of a sister State. We are bound to presume, in the contrary, that its trials are properly conducted, and that none but the guilty are suffered to be punished. And, besides, it is not true *in fact*, that nobody, accused of a crime connected with slavery, every escapes, when tried in a Slave State. It is not long since a Clergyman, of Ohio, was tried in Kentucky, for enticing away a slave from the latter state, and acquitted. He was acquitted, too, if our memory serves us, because the asistance which he had rendered the slave, was contributed within the State of Kentucky, and *not* because he had rendered him no aid at all.

We regard this subject as one of great importance, and shall endeavor to present our views concerning it, more fully in a future article.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

From the great rejoicings of the "Whig" press, as well as from certain returns lying before us, we have some reason to believe that the "Whigs" have carried Michigan. We wish them joy of the acquistion, and are really not very sorry that the poor fellows have a small speck of hope left that their extermination, as a party, will not be consummated this year. We repeat, we are not sorry they have carried Michigan, inasmuch as we would leave them one small bone to gnaw upon, that they may retain some little strength for the great contest of 1840.

Michigan is the only state in the Union that has shown a gain to the "Whigs" *of one single vote*, for more than a year past. It is very natural that they should rally strong in Michigan against the Democracy, for the reason that the state is full of Red-dog, Wild-cats, Bogus, Owl's-head, Powow, and other worthless trash, used there as currency, and the "Whigs" are anxious to preserve the charters of the "valuable institutions" that issued it. It is a most excellent state for "Whigs" to live in, as they can there wallow in shinplasters to their hearts' content; and, for this reason, as well as for the reason that the valley of Salt River—having received tremendous accessions for the year or two past from "Whig" immigration—is now full to overflowing we would advise the Whigs of Massachusetts to go there instead of going up "Salt River."

[*New Era.*]

From the Saco Democrat.

WASHINGTON A LOCOFOCO!

Don't be startled, good reader; we mean no irreverence to the sainted memory of the great man who has received from all civilized nations the meed superlative excellence as one of the noblest of humankind, when we call him by the name which we have attached thereto. Without offering father remak, we would direct the eye of the reader to the subjoined letter of Washington, with the explanatory remarks preceding it from the Delaware Gazette—

WASHINGTON ON PAPER CURRENCY.

We publish the following letter from General Washington, addressed in February of 1787, to Thomas Stone, then a member of the Senate of Maryland. The opinon of Gen Washington in this instance was called forth by the following circumstances. A bill had passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, proposing the issue of bills of credit by the state to the amount of £350,000 to be loaned in various sums, redeemable in ten years, and drawing an interest of six per cent.—The Senate unanimously refused their assent to the bill. In the controversey which ensued the opinion of Gen. Washington was asked, who returned the answer subjoined. It may be found in Spark's Life of Washington vol. ix. page 231.—The circumstances of that period were in many instances similar to those we are now passing through. The country was alread flooded with paper issues and specie had been drawn almost entirely from circulation.

What remained unexported had been chiefly looked up, as stated in the letter, thro' the fears of those who had already suffered by the depreciation of the paper currency. So small was the proporation of specie to paper money, that whilst scarcely sufficient of the former could be procured for the wants of Government, the abundance of the latter had raised the prices of everything far beyond the actual values, thus 'opening the door for speculation by which the least designing, and perhaps most valuable part of the community were preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.' Such is the language of the Great Washington. Such were his reasons of advising a curtailmect of the paper circulation and placing the currency of the country on a more stable basis. Let every voter read this letter; let him read well its contents. The advice is as applicable to this country now as in 1787.

"*Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in case of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which from the appeal that is made is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous division, is rather a delicate matter; but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject, which has I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereof have been fully and decidedly expressed long befor the Assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium.

To assign a reason for this opinion would be unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched. In a world, is the necessity arising from a want of specie represented as greater than it really is! I contend, that it is by the substance not with the shadow of the thing, we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles, for which it has exchanged, rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Where in then is the farmer, the artisan, benefited?—The debtor may be, because as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance; and in propoportion to his gain, the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is, the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion; reasons, too, which of all others are less pleasing to the advocates of paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be, that the specie, which remains unexported, will be instantly locked up. With great esteem and regard,

I am, dear sir Yours,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

From the Augusta Age.

THE CURRENCY.

We have perhaps devoted more of our columns to this subject, than is acceptable to many of our readers. Other topics there are, and particularly the situation of the State Treasury, which deserve comment, but the recent fall of the U. S. Bank has given to the subject of circulating medium a peculiar prominency and interest. That the banking system needs some control is a fact about which all have been agreed, and the events to which we have referred, with the developements attending it, has satisfied most men, that such a control cannot safely be confided to a mammoth institution, but must be sought in an efficient reform of the system itself, and in its subjection to new and powerful restraints. As to the precise and detailed nature of the reform, the public mind is of course to a certain extent unsettled, and nothing will better secure the correctness of its final determination, than a free discussion and interchange of opinion.

In touching a subject so delicate in its nature as the currency, the American people will of course do nothing hastily, rashly or abruptly, but still great changes must take place, and with as much rapidity as the safety of the interests connected with the present state of things will admit of. Whether the system of incorporated banking will not give place to a freer system, or whether a new system may not be grafted upon the present one, are questions which the future will determine. At all events, the banking system *in its present state*, stands condemned by the people, and must cease at once and forever. While it is improbable that the country will at present establish an exclusive specie currency, it is altogether certain that it will no longer submit to an exclusive papery currency. Specie must be made the exclusive medium of at least the common transactions of life, while credit in some form or other may be permitted as the instrument of commercial exchanges. Paper must be excluded from the National Treasury. Frauds in the management of banks should be punishable as felonies—their stockholders must be made to some extent at least responsible for their debts, and their insolvency must be instantly arrested and punished by a bankrupt law, to be wielded by an authority capable or enforcing it These and other reforms, upon the consideration of which the people may now enter, it is hoped, without the distracting influence of political bitterness, will secure to us that, which, next to a free government is the greatest blessing a country can possess, A SOUND, UNIFORM AND STABLE CURRENCY.

GEORGIA AND MAINE.

The message of Gov. Gilmer to the Legislature of that State, now in session, was communicated on the 5th inst. We make the following extract in relation to the course of our last Legislature upon the Philbrook and Kelleran case.

'I regret to inform you that that Legislature of the State of Maine has declined taking any measures to give satisfaction to this State, for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent, to deliver up to its authorities upon their demand the fugitives from its justice, Philbrook and Kelleran. You will perceive from the proceedings of the Legislature of Maine, at its last session, that upon reference to it of all the documents in relation to Philbrook and Kelleran, it contented itself by resolving that the whole of that subject was exclusively within the province of the Executive Department, and that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to take any order in relation thereto, notwithstanding that the Legislature had passed a law at its previous session, defining the power of the Executive Department in arresting and delivering up fugitives from justice, from other States, and evidently with the view of justifying Governor Dunlap in his previous refusal to deliver up Philbrook and Kelleran to the authorities of this State.

This conduct of the Legislature of Maine and the previous conduct of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent, prove conclusively that the opposition to the institution of slavery is so great among the people of that State, that their public authorities are prevented from obeying the injunctions of the Constitution of the United States, which required to deliver up fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of violating the rights of property in slaves. This State must therefor protect, by its own authority, the rights of its citizens in slave property against the disposition of the people of Maine to violate them For this purpose you will be justified in declaring by law, that all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of this State, on board of any vessel as owners, officers, or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice.

I have not called a Convention of the people of the State to take into consideration the course they ought to pursue in maintaining their rights in consequence of the refusal of Maine to do them justice, as directed by the resolutions of the Legislature passed at its session of 1837, for the reason that the Legislature failed to provide for the expenses of such a Convention, and because a Convention for another object had already been called by the Legislature and its proceedings submitted to the people for ratification.

Your attention is called to a law which has been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, to authorize the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other States, and the Territories of the United States, a copy of which the Legislature of New York has caused to be transmitted to the Governors of each of the States, in order that similar laws may be passed by all the States. The copy received at this Department accompanies this message. I also lay before you copies of very interesting proceedings of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina and the State of New Jersey, in relation to the controversey between this State and the State of Maine.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The members are beginning to wend their way towards the seat of Government. We hope every Democrat will be at his post on the first day of the session. The contest for Speaker will be very close, and a single vote may turn the scale. Under such circumstances, we would not like to be that Representative who was negligently absent. Col. Bell, of Tennessee, we suppose is to be the Whig candidate for the chair, although the N. Y. Commercial intimates a preference for Mr. Dawson of Georgia. The Democratic candidate is not yet fixed upon.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The other morning a well dressed whig came along where a democrat was at work, and said to him.

'Just like a loco foco, to do such work when you are able to hire it done.'

"Yes," said the Democrat. "It is by labor that I have got together my little property, and by that means I hope to keep it."

The Whig then walked on.

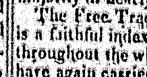
If he had the work to do he would have employed a hand, & when the bill was presented very likely would have refused payment because the government deranged the currency!

Such is the pifference between a '34 whig and a democrat. [Poughkeepsie Telegraph.]

The editor of the Springfield, (Mass.) Gazette, a *federal* paper, thus good humoredly notices the late election for governer, &c. in Massachusetts:

"We hope our readers will excuse the lack of news or editorial matter in our paper this week. The fact is we got rowed so far up *Salt river*, on Monday, by the Loco Foco party, that we have not been able to get back to attend to our paper."

The same paper contains the followin:



FOR SALT RIVER.

The Splendid steamer "*Massachusetts*" will leave for *Salt River*, this morning. All the whigs of the Old Bay State who wish to take passage are required to be on board as early as possible, as there is a prospect of a full freight. Passage free, and every accommodation that the nature of the case will allow. *All hands aboard*"

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The feds of Medfield made a slight mistake on election-day, which made them feel rather blue. Missing from the polls a Mr. S——, an aged gentleman, who had always voted with them, they despatched a vehicle to bring him there. When he arrived there, they proffered him the whig ticket, but the old gentleman making them a low bow, and thanking them for the ride which they had given him, drew from his pocket a Democratic ticket, which he deposited in the ballot box.—*Boston Post.*

MISSISSPPI ELECTION.

Partial returns have been received from Mississippi. As far as heard from, there seems to be a great scarcity of federal votes. The returns from Jackson county, give for Governer, McNutt, dem. 215, Turner, fed, *one!* For Congress, Brown, dem, 271, Thompson, dem, 197 Wingamin, fed. *one!* At the last election April 1838, this county gave for the federal candidates an average of 6 1-2, and the democratic candidates 40

Adams county, of which Natchez is the Capital, is of the same complexion as the above. The Natchez Free Trader thinks a democratic Senator and three federal representatives are chosen. At the last election this county gave a federal majority of nearly 400.

The Free Trader says: "If the vote in Adams is a faithful index of the change of public opinion throughout the whole State, the democratic party have again carried the day and by a greatly increased majority."

"I'm going for good," as the missionary said when he sailed for the Sandwich Islands.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 26, 1839.

Chartered Rights.—As no individual has the right to bargain away his neighbors property, neither has the Legislature the power of bargaining away the rights of the people. If a certain legislative body have granted a charter of exclusive privileges to any individual or company, they have granted what is not in their power to bestow. Hence such a charter is not binding—it is good for nothing—being made contrary to natural and constitutional law, which secures an equality of privileges to all. Any succeeding legislature, therefore, has the right and authority to grant a charter to any other individual or company, in direct violation to this previous unconstitutional charter. As well might an individual pretend that he had just claim to any property because he had purchased it according to any legal form of any neighbor, as for a certain company to claim just possession of certain exclusive privileges, because they were granted to them by legislative action, when neither of them making the grant had any right to do it.

The charter which grants to an individual or company any exclusive privileges, is unconstitutional—contrary to natural law, and therefore null and void—and the parchment upon which it is inscribed is no better than a counterfeit Bank note. But it may be asked, may you not, according to this principle, do a great deal of injustice to those who have received certain chartered privileges. It may occasion them some inconvenience by taking away from them what was not rightly their property, and distributing among the people who are the rightful owners—but there is no injustice done thereby. Every contract ought to be held sacred for ever if based on just principles—upon constitutional or natural law, but if it violates natural law it is good for nothing; and they who have received such a charter must be the sufferers, rather than the community at whose expense it was granted.

The Federal Editors in this State must have an exalted opinion of their brethren in Massachusetts if they are serious in ascribing the recent triumph of Democracy in that State to the influence of *Rum*. Either some eight or ten thousand decided and unwavering "Whigs" must have been most devoted worshippers at the shrine of the "*Striped Pig*," or the Federal Editors are guilty of a base libel on the returning good sense of the reflecting yeomanry of the old "Bay State."

The Beauties of Suspension.—In some of the Middle and Western States flour is selling for six dollars and fifty cents per barrel, cash, or current bills, and for seven dollars per barrel in bills of the suspended Banks. Fifty cents on a barrel of flour is certainly a pretty severe tax for a *poor man* to pay into the pockets of the "Rag Barons," to enable them to keep their promises and pay up; but it is one which they may expect every two or three years if the present system of Banking is suffered to exist.

Redeeming.—The U. S. Bank proposes redeeming its Post Notes, payable in three or four months, with its Bank Notes—not payable at all.

"*Our side.*"—Politicians may be dishonest, demagogues may be hypocritical, newspapers may misrepresent, candidates may humbug the people, but there is one side in politics that is always right, and that is—"our side."

The Boston Post says that the Assistant Editor of the Boston Atlas, was weighed in a pair of scales a few days since, and the man who tended the beam split a wafer to balance him.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Post says:—Allowing for scattering votes, (and the utmost industry of all parties can detect but 255,) Morton is then elected by about 260 majority. We feel entire confidence in saying to our friends at home and abroad, that Marcus Morton has a clear majority of all the votes cast for governor, and the Democracy mean they shall *all* be counted.

A LIE NAILED DOWN.

The federalists have stated that Kinderhook, Mr. VAN BUREN'S birth-place, was this year carried by their party by fifty majority. The fact, however, is directly the reverse; the town having been carried by the democracy by a gain since last fall, when there was a severely contested election for supervisor, of fifty-four votes. We thus contradict one of those *little lies* of the opposition, which influence no small number of foolish people.—*Locke's New Era.*

The editor of the Barnstable Patriot says that a friend from East Sandwich has handed him a handsome ear of corn, which was raised from seed sixty-four years old.

The farmer who is ashamed of his frock, or the Mechanic of his apron, is himself ashamed of his profession.

A dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr Wm. Robinson in Gardiner village was destroyed by fire on Tuesday forenoon of last week, together with most of the furniture.

A tannery establishment in Augusta, on the Kennady brook, belonging to Mr. W. Stackpole, was consumed by fire on Monday night of last week. Two buildings and the entire stock, valued at about $3,0000, were destroyed. No insurance.

Old price again.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times states that a miller near Dayton, Ohio, has contracted to deliver 1000 bbls of flour, at $3,02 cts each. All kinds of provisions are coming down. When banks cannot lend their shinplasters to speculators, the necessaries of life will sell for precisely what they are worth and no more; because every one who possesses cash can compete for the articles in market.

NINETY FEET OF CHILDREN!—A man in Coventry, N. H. has fifteen children, whose aggregate *length* is upwards of ninety feet!

IN LUCK FOR ONCE.—Some three or four years ago a gentleman of Detroit bought a turkey, for which he paid fifty cents and forthwith sent it, together with a note, to Mr. Brooks, auctioneer of the Episcopal ladies fair, which society had met that evening at Ben Woodworth's hotel, for the purpose selling off the little trinkets of their own manufacture, and raising the fund for some useful purpose. The turkey was immediately put up at auction, and the boarders of the Exchange and Mansion House ran it up to *one hundred dollars*, at which price it was struck off. At that time, our attention was abstracted by a little old man, with a round top hat, and rather singular features, who stood there with his mouth wide open, gaping at the auctioneer with an eager and enquiring look' evidently anxious to find out what such eatables were worth in that market. Our hero had arrived that evening from Ohio with a load of hogs, and was a trying to find a purchaser for them at "a fair price." When Mr. Brooks stuck off the turkey at one hundred dollars, the little old man jumped up and down, so tickled that he scarcely contain himself. "I've hit it this time," says he, (addressing his companion) let's go and have a horn. *"If turkeys is worth a hundred dollars in this market, I wonder what hogs is worth?"*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A young girl 13 or 14 years old, who carries out bonnets from a Millenary establishment in Tremot Row, had often been followed and insulted by a scoundrel in the shape of a myn; and from the frequent repetition of these insults, she became afraid to go out alone after dark. A yonng man, the other night, agreed to follow on behind her, in order to detect the scoundrel. Soon after he left her—thinking her far enough to be safe—the same man came up to her and repeated his insult. Previous to setting out, she had been provided with a paper of No. 1 *Red peper*; and on reaching her mother's door—the man following her all the while—she turned and threw the contents of the paper in his face. The scamp was so blinded that he tumbled down the steps and sneaked off, muttering something veay much like profanity. It was a wholesome and well deserved chastisement.—*Boston times.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. George Emerson of Danville, at work on the new North Turner Bridge over the Androscoggin, fell from the top of the Bridge a distance of 29 feet on to a ledge He struck on his shoulders, which caused an immediate paralysis spine, destoying all sensibility below the neck, except a slight feeling in each hand and arm. He has lain seventeen days in this condition, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Bridge has now been completed and covered and is now passable. It stands upon the site of the one swept off by the great freshet in January last.—*Augusta Journal.*

The Liverpool has brought a very valuable cargo, including in it sixty cases of figured silks of very rich fabric, and of the value of ten thousand pounds each.—*New York Express.*

Six Hundred Thousand Pounds for figured silks, or *Two million eight hundred Thousand Dollars!* Who is to pay? Who can wonder at the constantly occurring bankruptcies of individuals, and the suspension of payment by the banks, in a nation that tolerates such unheard of extravigance? What disgrace to the people of this country; to be laid under tribute to a foreign nation for an article of superfluity in dress—a people too, who if they would, might clothe and feed themselves and half of the world beside, from the products of their labor and the physical resources of their country.—*Boston Courier.*

TOAD EMBEDDED IN A ROCK.—The Sackett's Harbour Jornal gives an account of another wonderful instance of a live toad being found embedded in a rock. In quarrying limestone for the new pier, at that place, the workmen discovered a live toad embedded in the rock, at least five feet from the surface of the rock. He was somewhat flattered, but soon straightened up: and hopped off. His bed in the rock, where he had napped so long, has been seen by the villagers and there is no doubt but that he squatted there before the five feet of lime rock over him was formed.

From the Temperance Gazette.

FIRE AND AWFUL CALAMITY IN VASSALBORO'.

We learn that on Tuesday morning last, the house of Mr. James Sturgis of Vassalboro', which has been for many years occupied as a tavern, was consumed by fire, and that Mr. Sturgis lost his life We understand that when suspicions were first entertained that the house was on fire, Mr. Sturgis and his brother went into a chamber where there had been a fire the evening previous, and removed a board from above the fire place. The air within had become intensely heated, and with the smoke instantly filled the room. The brother of Mr. Sturgis made his escape and gave the alarm, and a considerable period had elapsed before it was discovered that Mr. Sturgis, the owner, was missing. Some one entered the room at the risk of his life, and found him lying on the floor, and succeeded in getting him into the air; but life was nearly extinct, and he died immediately. We also learn that Mr. James Sturgis, Jr. was seriously injured by some article of furniture thrown from the house, but it is hoped not dangerously.

Movement extraordinary.—There is a man living at Huron, Ohio, who has twenty four children by one wife, all hale and healthy, eighteen of whom are males, capable of bearing arms.—"In peace prepare for war," is a good maxim.

The Baltimore Chronicle of Monday contains this little but meaning paragraph:—

"We regret to learn that three gentleman of this city, occupying respectable positions in society, were arrested and held to bail on Saturday upon a charge of being concerned in fitting out vessels designed to be employed in the slave trade."

PANTHERS AT THE WEST—Wild animals seem to be abundant near Piqua, Ohio, and to have a disposition to cultivate an acquaintance with the inhabitants of that place. A young man, who was returning to town recently, on horseback, heard the scream of a panther, and on looking up into a tree, saw one of those animals ready to pounce upon him. His horse instinctively sprang forward, and the panther struck the ground several feet behind him, and followed the horse and rider upwards of a mile before he relinquished the chase.

"One Presidential term," is one of the objects which the whigs proclaim, in their anxiety to court the people. There is a double meaning in favour of ONE term of office it is true—but it is a term to last *during life.*—*Lancaster N. H. Democrat.*

The Albany Argus announces the death of Hon. Theodore Sedgewick, of Stockbridge, Mass., one of New England's ablest sons. He died suddenly of Apoplexy, at Pittsfield, between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 7th inst.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN MAIFE.

In conformity with a Resolve of the last Legislature, the Secretary of State has prepared an interesting Abstract of intelligence concerning the Public Schools in Maine.—Some towns have made, we notice, very imperfect returns, and some have made none at all. There have been fewer delinquencies, however, this year than there were last year.—We gather from the Abstract the following facts.

The whole number of School Districts returned is 2578. The average number of weeks each school is kept by a master is 7 1-7, by a mistress, 9 5-7. The average pay of a Master is $20 36—of a Mistress, $8 51. The number of scholars attending school in 1838, is as follows: to a master, 84,511; to a mistress, 72, 128; total 159,639. The number of scholars in the State between the ages of 4 and 21, according to the census of 1837, is 198,-173; leaving thus, 41, 534 scholars between those ages who do not attend the public schools. Of these, however, perhaps one fifth are in attendance upon Academies and private schools, and these should be deducted from the above aggregate. The number out of school, then, between the ages of 4 and 21 will be reduced to 33.228. This is a smaller number than there are out of school in several other States, but it is nevertheless quite too large.

The total amount raised and expended for public education, as shown by the school returns for 1838, is $254,416 40. Of this sum $180,593 66, arises from taxes on polls and estates, $46, 820 86, from the Annual School Fund or Bank Tax, and $4,827 87, from subscriptions. Eastern Argus.

RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The remains of the city of Palenque, in Guatemala, give indications that the population in the days of its greatness could not have been less than two millions. The ruins extend for the distance of about twenty miles, and consist of bridges, aqueducts, palaces, temples, &c, all of stone. What is singular, these wonderful remnants of remote antiquity were unknown to Europeans until the year 1750, when they were discovered by some Spaniards; and what is more singular still, they have been visited by few persons since. A London paper, in 1831 contained a letter from a Spanish commandant of an adjoining district which gave an account of his investigations. The ruins according to him, abound in figures of men and animals, in relief, some of colossal size, together with the paintings, and what he conceived to be characters representing sounds, or a phonetic alphabet, of which no traces have been elsewhere found in America.—*Baltimore American.*

From Pensacola.—Letters from Pensacola have been received at Washington, which state that the United States ship Erie and Levant sailed on the 27th ultimo, and the frigate Macedonian on Monday the 28th, on a short cruise. On the following Saturday, the Levant returned with her First Lieutenant and some fifteen or twenty men sick with fever, contracted previous to leaving Pensacola. It was understood that the frigate and the Erie would return from their cruise in a week or ten days, and with the Levant, would proceed at once on cruise to the windward; and that the Ontario, just returned from a cruise to the West Indies, would be sent down the Gulf of Vera Cruz and Tampico. The Warren, which had been sent down the Gulf some five or six weeks previous, returned on the 5th, in a passage of twenty days from Vera Cruz, and was understood to have received orders to proceed to Havana.—The Macedonian returned same day to the anchorage off the Navy Yard, Pensacola. On the 6th instant, Pensacola was considered healthy, no cases of fever having occured for some days; and the report from Mobile of the day previous, induced those who had been residing in Pensacola, to return to their homes with confidence. There were frosts on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of the month.

The Canadas.—The Toronto Examiner of the 13th states "from good authority," that the Governor General has fully resolved, in compliance with his instructions to carry into effect the union of the provinces, without regard to the opinions of any individuals on one side or the the other. The Examiner also says "it is currently rumored that Sir George Arthur has sent home his resignation by the Great Western.

The Belleville Intelligencer says that orders have been receive from the government, to put in good order all the houses in that town which have been occupied as barracks, so that they may be delived up to their owners. This looks like returning peace.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

☞We learn from a correspondent in France that our Minister, Gen. CASS, was invited to spend a few days with the King and royal family at the Palace of Fontainbleau; and that three young American officers—Messrs. Eustis Turner, and Kearney—who have been sent to France to attend a course of instruction at the cavalry school at Saumar, arrived there at the same time, to witness the military manœuvres at the great camp which has been formed there. They were presented to the King by Gen. Cass and invited to dine with the royal family, and treated with much kindness. The King gave orders that horses should be provided, that they might accompany him to the great review and sham battle which took place. Such attentions ought to be known, as they evince what the King feels to testify his regard towards the Americans, and of which many of our countrymen have been the witnesses at Paris.—*Globe.*

A male quokette well punished.—A merchant in New York lately paid his addresses to a Miss ———, of Brooklyn, to whom he was engaged to be married, & the day for their nuptials to "come off" was appointed. Every thing was ready for the ceremony but the bridegroom, from whom a note was received, coolly stating that he had changed his mind. Bad as was the offence, it was overlooked, and arrangements for the marriage were made a second time, and the gentleman again changed his mind. This was rather more than the brother of the lady would submit to, and he waited on the faithless swain, whom he found at Delmonico's, and, in presence of a large number of fashionables, inflicted upon him a merciless cowhiding We like this better than prosecuting for a breach of promise.

"FIXED PRINCIPLES."

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, P. M.

"There is but very little news of interest going on in our city to-day; the premium on specie has declined somewhat, and the rates of exchange on your city is generally giving way.—It is a fixed principles with our merchants to suffer protest on notes and drafts from your city whenever payment is demanded in specie or New York funds. Such has been the case within the last two days to a very heavy amount, and on some of the best houses in the city."

The foregoing is extracted from the correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

So it is a "fixed principle in Philadelphia to refuse payment of debts whenever the legal currency of the county or its equivalent is demanded. Supported by the banks, the debtor requires the creditor to give ten per cent. of his demand, and if he declines, refuses to pay altogether!

Such is Federal Whigery in its head quarters! Such are its "fixed principles!" In reference to the Constitution and laws of the land, this is open defiance and contempt; in references to morality, it is the "stand and deliver," principle of the highway-man.

Yet these men claim to be the special friends of the "Constitution and laws," they are the men who were almost ready to immolate Gen. Jackson, because he would not let them and their Great Bank profit any longer by the use of the public money. To set "the Constitution and laws," at defiance is now openly declared to be their "*fixed principles.*"—*Globe.*

Mexico.—The Doric, from Mexico, at New Orleans, reports the departure of the brig Driscoll, on the 30th ult. from Tampico for New York, with about six hundred thousand dollars in specie. The British packet sailed three or four days previously, with one million and a half. A British frigate was to leave soon after, with two millions. During the period the Doric lay in port, two conductors arrived from the interior, bringing in large quantities of specie.

On the night of the third October the French brig Fanny was cast away near Vera Cruz—M. Lalande, her captain, a lady passenger, and one of the crew were drowned. Three of the leaders of the Federal army, Oviedo, Noguera, and Ugaste, had escaped from prison. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars, constituting the last instalment of the indemnity due to France, had been paid to the French Consul at Vera Cruz.

Chinese opium trade.—The value of the opium imported into China 1834, was near $16,999,000, or one fourth of the annual foreign trade of the empire.

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

WHEREAS the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to Jefferson Coolidge by one Henry Goding then of Jay in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, of a part of two lots of land situated in the town of Livermore on the West side of the Androscoggin River and numbered one hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty-one, according to the original plan of said town, to secure the payment of two notes of hand amounting in the whole to the sum of one hundred, twenty dollars and fifty cents, which notes of hand together with the promises are particularly described in said Mortgage deed, which is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County Book 36, page 363. The said Mortgage deed and said notes have been duly assigned to the subscriber and the assignment has been duly recorded in said Registry Book 55, page 518, and may be referred to. Said notes of hand being wholly unpaid and the condition of said Mortgage Deed broken, the undersigned, assignee aforesaid, claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage.

GRANVILLE CHILD.

Livermore, November 18, 1839. *3w15

WINTER GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Mirenoes, &c. &c. can now be had of the subscriber (for ready pay only) very cheep. Call and see.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 18, 1839. tf

Administrator's Sale.

AT the homestead farm of the late Ebenezer Rawson in Paris, on the 30th day of November inst., at ten o'clock A. M. unless previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public Auction the following personal property contained in the Inventory of said estate, to wit:—One pair of Stags—six Cows—one Bull—six Yearlings—six Calves—seventy-five Sheep—one Horse—forty tons of Hay, and other articles of personal property.

Also the homestead farm with the buildings thereon, and a tract of land lying on Little Androscoggin River with the buildings thereon.

Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale. E. G. RAWSON, Adm'r.

Paris, Nov. 21, 1839. 1

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

BE it known to whom it may concern and public notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, do claim by deed of Mortgage dated the fourth day of May, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 51, page 300, a certain lot of land conveyed to me by Amsby H. Russell of Sumner, being lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots, in the town of Sumner; and I do further give notice that the conditions of the Mortgage aforesaid have been broken, the said Amsby not having paid the interest, and also the two first payments mentioned in said condition, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the Mortgage aforesaid, and this public notice is given for the purpose of foreclosing the same agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in that case made and provided.

JOHN BRIGGS, Attorney for
ZALMAN BRIGGS.

Sumner, Nov. 18, 1839. *3w15

THRICE WEEKLY AGE.

THE PUBLISHERS of THE AGE propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislattve Debates and Proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.

The price of the THRICE WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

☞*The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some persons known to us become responsible therefor.*

☞Editors, with whom we exchange, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers. Augusta, November, 1839.

TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SEVERANCE & DORR will publish a paper three times a week during the ensuing session of the Legislature, at One Dollar for the session.—It will contain the Legislature proceedings as usual, and the most important of the annual reports and other documents. Also the proceedings of Congress, which at the ensuing session will be of unusual interest.

The extraordinary condition of the financial affairs of the State—the adoption of the Revised Statutes if they shall be completed—the subject of our Northeastern Boundary—the proposition to take the Bank tax from the Schools and use it to pay the State debt—the imposition of a heavy State tax—the provision for a new valuation—the choice of County Officers by the People, and many others subjects which must come before the Legislature, will make it desirable to every citizen to be well informed of the doings of our public servants; and as we almost every year make a sacrifice of individual interest in publishing an extra paper, we must rely upon our friends to aid us in getting a list of subscribers, this year, large enough to pay the cost.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and send the money in advance, can have the seventh for his compensation.

Payment in all cases required in advance.—This may be equally convenient to subscribers, & save us much trouble and expense in collecting.

When convenient, we would thank those holding subscriptions, to forward the names and money, by the 25th of December.

Printers in the State with whom we exchange are requested to give the above a few insertions—or otherwise notice.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. CORNELIUS HOLLAND & CYRUS H COOLIDGE, in the practice of Medicine is expired by its own limitation. And, as it becomes important to close their Copartnership business immediately, they respectfully request all persons who are indepted to said firm, to call and settle with either of the firm by note or otherwise.

CORNELIUS HOLLAND, }
CYRUS H. COOLIDGE, }

Canton Point Nov. 8th, 1839. *3w14

BUFFALO ROBES.

A prime lot just received and for sale by the subscriber, also, Fur Collers, Neck Ties, Muffs, Winter Fur Gloves, &c &c. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Nov. 18, 1839. tf

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Admin'strator with the Will annexed on the Estate of

JACOB STROUT,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CORNELIUS HOLLAND.

Canton, Oct. 16th, 1839. *3w14

Guardian Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court of the County of Oxford I shall sell at Public Auction on Monday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., unless disposed of previously at private sale, all the interest which James S. Heath and Belinda Ann Heath, minor children of Abraham Heath, Jr. late of Sumner, deceased, have in and to the farm and real Estate of their late Father situate in Sumner, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, subject to the widow's right of dower therein. Sale on the premises. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

Dated at Sumner, Nov. 8, 1839. *3w13

ISAAC HEATH, Guardian of said minors.

Almanacs for 1840.

JUST received and for sale by the dozen or sing'e lot at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

November 18, 1839 tf

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, is not full of exciting & deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the proud honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS JEWEL to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate in their cheerful homes' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK UP THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undisputed gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, a wise healing fire may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over one great common enemy (CONSUMPTION, both in the last and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the catalogue in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought by this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is also held out as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—for by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not claim it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger in it"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanative might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

Augusta High School.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 23th and continue 11 weeks.

Mr. SAMUEL T. SPAULDING, an experienced, able, and very popular Teacher from Amherst, Mass. will have the general charge of both Departments, and give weekly Lectures on the Natural Sciences, illustrating them by a course of experiments for which he will be fully prepared by an ample philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus.

From the extensive patronage already afforded, the most liberal provision is made for a supply of competent and experienced Teachers, amounting to at least one to every twenty-five pupils; and none will be employed in either Department who are not believed to possess high qualifications for the station they occupy.

STUDIES. Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and German Languages, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Geology, Conic Sections, Surveying, Engineering, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, English Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, History, Painting, Drawing and Music.

TUITION from $4 to $7, according to studies pursued, payable in advance. Drawing $3.50 and Music $5 extra.

With a view of extending the advantages of this Institution to as large a sphere as practicable, the Trustees have concluded to lower the tuition one dollar a term to those who pursue only the common branches of an English education.

The course of instruction will be of the most thorough character; conducting the learner from elementary principles to the high branches of philosophical cultivation, by a steadily progressive improvement. It is designed to be of a strictly practical nature, and calculated in an eminent degree to induce habits of reflection, and expand and invigorate the intellectual powers, by leading the pupils to think for themselves.

☞ The first class from this Institution entered College the present autumn, and the thorough manner in which they were fitted, is an earnest of what may be expected in future.

The Trustees take pleasure in commending this Institution to the patronage of the public. It occupies a large and commodious Brick Edifice, located in a retired, but healthy and delightful part of the town, with ample play grounds enclosed for the accommodations of the pupils.

No extra charges are made, and it is believed that pupils from abroad may here be educated at as cheap a rate and in as thorough a manner as at any similar institution in the State.

Refer for further information to the Trustees, Daniel Williams, James L. Child, John Potter, Elias Craig, Luther Severance, Allen Lambard, and Dr. Cyrus Briggs. 10 Augusta, Oct. 7, 1839.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 15th day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of PEREZ T. RECKARD Executor of the last Will & Testament of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of forty dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 26th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w11 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

SOMETHING TO
THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death*.

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the cessation of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood*.

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their countries, and families, are often saved.

The important art of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an ignorant pretender.' But that will neither cause nor defend him; in the certitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of the wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cures of cure have been certified, as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of constantly evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease goes with them; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice is now beyond all doubt*.

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pill*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other drug can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations with all weaknesses in the system. The only care that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and also observe it has been renewed; no certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the ridge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never assigned patents in the United States to sell my Pills. These or any imitable *person* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Travelling men who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be and are to continue to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This is a guarantee he has honor.

New York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office.

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Beg of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis Carter.
" Asa Grahum.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Hebron—J. K. Kimball,
Livermore—Burton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Hames.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Cook.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Locke—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Bucwell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Dodson.
Oxford—Charles Dyell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo1y32

NEW GRIST MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the public that he has completed his new Grist Mill in Oxford, situated in the Village at Craigie's Mills, and that he is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom.

The above Mill has been constructed at an expense of about $4,500,—is built of the best materials, all entirely new,—has *four* runs of Stones, one of which is the *Imported Burr*,—has *three* Bolts of the best texture and quality, and a Corn Cracker to grind Corn and Cobbs together. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of *Flour*, which the subscriber will warrant (from good wheat) to be equal to the best Genesee. The services of an experienced and faithful Miller have been secured, who will spare no pains to accommodate all customers with the greatestest possible despatch.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and we will guarantee they shall find there is "*no mistake.*"

DENNIS HAYES.

Oxford, Sept. 25th, 1839. 3w7

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber two or three Girls as apprentices to the Tailoring Business to whom good encouragement will be given

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, July 17th, 1839

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, on Saturday the 30th day of November next at one o'clock P. M. all the Right which Isaiah Willis has in equity to redeem the following described Real Estate, to wit, a certain tract of Land lying in said Paris, being the Northerly half of the Double Lot of Land number 25 & 26 in the 3d Range of Lots in said Paris, excepting 12 acres off of the Southerly part of the northerly half of the Lots aforesaid, which 12 acres are to be contained in a Strip the whole length of said Lots containing 100 acres more or less. Also north half of the house Lot which John Willis, deceased, purchased of Jesse Cummings, bounded as follows beginning at a stake & stones at the North East corner of the Meeting house Common—thence a westerly course to the Range line, thence south on said line two and one half rods—thence easterly parallel with the aforesaid line to said Meeting House Common, containing one fourth of an acre more or less—also the north east room in the house thereon and the Chamber Room and Bed Room westerly of the Chamber Room above said Room. Also Willis' right as heir at Law, Father-in-Law Father John Willis' deceased, real estate or by purchase of his real estate of any of the heirs. Also his right as heir at Law to his mothers Dower in said deceased's, Real Estate, and all the right that said Isaiah or his heirs may be entitled to in John Willis', deceased, aforesaid, real estate. Also all the right that said Isaiah may hold or be entitled to in Samuel Jackson's, deceased estate by purchase of his heirs to said Estate. The house Lot and part of the house above described, is on Lot numbered 13 in the 5th Range, of Lots in said Paris.

The above premises were mortgaged by said Isaiah Willis, and John Willis, to Alfred Andrews, by Deed dated Feb. 21st, 1835 and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 43 page 408 to secure the payment of $220,28 and interest.

A part of the above premises, to wit, the southerly half of the Double Lot, as above described, were mortgaged by said Isaiah, also to Alfred Andrews, by one other Deed dated June 9, 1838 and recorded in said Registry, Book 54 page 476 to secure the payment of $63,36 and interest, mortgaged also to John Dearin, by Deed dated April 5th 1838 and recorded in said Registry, Book 37 page 220 to secure the payment of $72,77 and interest, mortgaged also to said Dearing, by one other Deed dated July 16, 1836 and recorded in said Registry Book 42 page 380 to secure the payment of $99,10 and interest, mortgaged also to Caleb Cushman Jr., by Deed dated Jan 30, 1838 and recorded in said Registry, Book 58, page 332 to secure the payment of $80 and interest.

The piece above described as lying near the meeting house common, was mortgaged to Nehemiah Turner, by Deed dated Sept 15 1830 and recorded in said Registry, Book 35, and page 165, to secure the payment of $75, & interest. ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff

Paris Oct. 22, 1839. 3w11

Administrator's Sale.

PUSUANT to a license from the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public auction, on the premises on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest, of which Ezra T. Russell, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, was seized or possessed at the time of his decease, in and to the real estate, which he occupied and improved on Bethel Hill in said Bethel

A more particular discription of the premises, and the terms of sale, to be given and made known at the time and place of sale.

PHEBE K. RUSSELL Adm'rx

Bethel, Oct 2d, 1839 w11

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the lists committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the sums following, viz:

Thomas Wood's farm near Jacob Farrington's, and No. 2, 2d Div 100 acres, $9,88

Henry Jones & als, 26 Lots on the Kimball road, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range & on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range, 12,13

Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm lot Range, Lot 14, 4,07

Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile, 2,38

J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No 10, 2d Range 25 acres. 70

Also for Extra Tax,

Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, } 56
do Abbott Land, }

Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described, 5,38

Hezekiah Parsons, Jr Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1, 2,25

Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm, 1,13

John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d Range, 53

Unless said assessments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the eighteenth day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town Hall in said Andover.

3w5 SILVANUS POOR Jr, Collector of Andover

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Post Office at South Paris will be open all business days from 7 till 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 7 o'clock P. M. until further arrangement

DAVID JORDAN, P. M.
By OTIS H. PAINE, Ast. P. M.
South Paris, Sept. 9, 1839. tf 4

ANDREW THOMPSON,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Messrs Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage Cutting done at short notice.

Paris, August, 15 1839. tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1832, one Jacob D. Brown, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, recorded in Oxford Records, Book 38, pages 240, 241, 242, conveyed to one John Foster certain tracts of land situated in the towns of Hebron and Oxford, in said County of Oxford, as security for a certain note of hand therein mentioned which mortgage and note have been duly assigned and transferred to me the subscriber of Boston, Mass., and whereas, the condition mentioned in said Mortgage Deed has not been kept or performed by said Brown:—Now, by virtue of the Law of this State, I claim to have possession of said premises for the purpose of foreclosure. PAUL ADAMS.

Oct. 8. 1838. 3w9

NOTICE.—I hereby certify that I have given to my son, SAMUEL M. LEONARD, his time, and shall not hereafter claim any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting.

SYLVANUS LEONARD.

WITNESS. { Holton Abbot, / Lewis Crockett.

Andover, Oct. 8, 1839. 3w9

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

An additional act to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any persons shall hereafter purchase of the State, for the purpose of occupation, and improvement, any of the sequing lands, and shall become an actual settler thereon, he and his heirs, shall hold one hundred and sixty acres of the same, with the buildings and improvements, exempt from attachment on mesne process and execution for the period of ten years, provided that he or they shall so long continue in the actual occupation and improvement of the same; Provided however, that this Act shall not extend to exempt from attachment as aforesaid, property to an amount exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars; and provided also that when the land so purchased, as aforesaid, with the improvements, shall exceed the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, the excess shall not be protected by any of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that whenever any execution creditor shall desire to have his execution levied upon so much of the real estate of his debtor as is made subject to attachment by the aforesaid provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the appraisers, after first taking the oath prescribed by law, in the first place, to set off to said debtor in execution, so much of the estate as may be of the value of one thousand, five hundred dollars, which estate shall be so set off as best to include the buildings and improvements, if the said debtor shall desire it, and the residue of the estate, if any, shall be subject to be set off on execution, in the same manner, as other unincumbered real estate of such debtor, and in no other way shall said estate be subject to attachment.

SEC 3 Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect, from and after its approval by the Governor.

In Senate, Feb. 26, 1839. This Bill was read twice and refused a passage. Sent down for concurrence.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

House of Representatives, March 9, 1839.—This Bill having had three several readings, the House nonconcurred the Senate in refusing the same a passage, referred the same to the next Legislature, and ordered it to be published in all the newspapers in this State, that publish the laws of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Clerk.

In Senate, March 11, 1839. The Senate receeded from the vote refusing this Bill a passage, and concurred with the House in referring the same to the next Legislature and order to publish the same in all the newspapers in this State that publish the laws of the State.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

STATE OF MAINE,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }
Augusta, Oct. 5, 1839. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

Attest, A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM BUMPUS,

late of Hebron in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LORENZO S. BUMPUS,

Hebron Oct. 15, 1839. 3w11

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—SWEDEN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the Town of Sweden in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes are taxed for the year 1838 for County, Town, State, School District Taxes, and for highway or street return ed for the year 1838, in the list committed to me under and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Owner's Names.	Number of Lot.	Division.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	State Tax.	Highway Tax.	Interest.	Total.
				$	$	$	$	$	$ c
Matthias Ridlon, in trust,	32	2	47	150	1 00				1,01
	3	do	100	300	2,02	10	08		12,11
	29	3	100	300	2,02	10	08		12,11
David J. Hamlin,	51	3	25	62	43	2,77			3,22
Moses Knight,	51	3	50	125	84				84
Unknown,	42	2	8	50	34				34
	40	3	100	250	1,68				1,68
	26	5	15	15	10			13	23
	125	2	50	100	67			13	1,80
	2	5	100	300	2,02			2,72	4,74
	2	2	100	300	2,02			2,72	4,74
	20	3	100	150	1,00			1,36	2,37
	11	2	8	50		1,68			1,68
John Howe,		Gore	33	100	67				67

The Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Store of Gamage & Pray, in said Sweden, at one o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges

WM WOODBURY, Collector.

Sweden, Oct. 31, 1839 3w12

Bricks! Bricks!!

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he will be at his Brick Kiln, situated in the south part of Paris on the road leading from the Cape to Joshua Merrills in Oxford, on Thursday of each week for two months commencing the 26th inst from half past twelve till three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to all orders in his line of business.

Paris Sept 9, 1839 OTIS SWIFT. *2nd

STOVES, STOVES,

COOKING STOVES, Box Stoves, Fire Frames, Stove Funnel, &c. for sale by the subscriber at fair prices for Cash or Produce.

Sept. 30, 1839. W. E. GOODNOW. tf7

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, cheap for cash, One Hundred sides of good New York SOLE LEATHER

Paris, Aug. 30, 1839. EBENEZER DRAKE. 3w3

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

An act to establish a new County road in the towns of Paris, Hartford, and Turner.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the petition of Alpheus Lane and others, inhabitants of Paris, praying for the location of a new County road commencing near the outlet of Worthly Pond in the town of Paris, and where the town road intersects the County road near the dwelling house of Joseph Bartlett—thence in the most feasible route (crossing said outlet) to the town House in Hartford—thence to intersect the County road leading from Paris to Augusta, in the vicinity of South Hartford Post Office—thence to strike the town road near Asa Coburns in Turner—then following said Turner road as now travelled till it intersects the County road leading from Livermore to Portland—near Martin Stream in said town of Turner.

Whereupon your Petitioners pray that after due proceedings had in the premises, you would view, and if practicable, locate said road or such part thereof as your wisdom may deem just and proper.

ALPHEUS LANE & 43 others.

Hartford, Sept. 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Seth Harris' Jr. in Turner on Tuesday the tenth day of December next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Peru, Hartford, and Turner, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Peru, Hartford, and Turner, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

w12 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within & for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

FERRENT WILLIS Guardian of Lorin W. Greenwood and Jane P. Greenwood minors and children of Peter Greenwood late of Hebron in said County, deceased, having presented his fourth account of said Guardianship for allowance of said deceased,

Ordered

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of Nov. next at ten of the clock before noon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w11 Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

DANIEL PIERCE Executor of the last Will & Testament of John Pierce, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented for allowance an account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock before noon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w11 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 15th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

WILLIAM WALKER Administrator of the estate of Simeon Barrows, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented the first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock before noon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w11 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

BARTLETT HODGDON,

late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to OLIVE FAUNCE.

Turner Oct 15, 1839. 3w11*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ALDEN E. FAUNCE,

late of Turner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to OLIVE FAUNCE.

Turner Oct 15, 1839. 3w11*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

INCREASE SPALDING,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons whomsoever indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SIDNEY SPALDING.

Buckfield Oct. 15, 1839. *3w11

To Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford

THE undersigned respectfully represent that the road now travelled from Andover, through Andover North Surplus, Letter C. Surplus to Letter B. through Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, is almost impassable for carriages at any description, and we would pray your Honors to assess a sufficient Tax on Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to make the road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles, as in duty bound will ever pray.

THOMAS BRAGG & 13 others.

Oct. 8, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a County Commissioners Court holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice the same by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the last of each of said publications to be at least thirty days before the next Term of the Court to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon.

3w13 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.